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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

ALTITUDE WIND TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF XJ34-WE-32 ENGINE

PERFORMANCE WITHOUT ELECTRONIC CONTROL

By Harry E. Bloomer, William J. Walker
and George L. PantagesLewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
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ALTITUDE WIND TUNNEL INVESTIGATION OF XJ34-WE-32 ENGINE

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SUMMARY

An investigation was conducted in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel to evaluate the performance characteristics of an XJ34-WE-32 turbojet engine which was equipped with an afterburner, a variable-area exhaust nozzle, and an integrated electronic control. The data were obtained with the afterburner and electronic control inoperative. Performance data were obtained at altitudes from 5000 to 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.28 to 1.06 for a complete range of operable engine speeds at each of four fixed positions of the variable-area exhaust nozzle.

The variation of generalized values of jet thrust, net thrust, and air flow with corrected engine speed were adequately defined by a single curve for altitudes up to 40,000 feet at a flight Mach number of 0.528. Generalized values of fuel flow and performance variables dependent upon fuel flow varied with changes in altitude at a given flight Mach number. Engine pumping characteristics, from which engine performance can be predicted for corrected engine speeds of 11,500 and 12,500 rpm over a wide range of Reynolds number index are presented, and two methods of thrust modulation from 70 to 100 percent of maximum thrust are compared. The results indicate that the specific fuel consumption was essentially the same for thrust modulation obtained by varying engine speed at constant exhaust-nozzle area and by varying exhaust-nozzle area at constant engine speed.

INTRODUCTION

As a part of the comprehensive investigation of the XJ34-WE-32 engine conducted in the NACA Lewis altitude wind tunnel, the over-all performance was determined over a range of altitudes and flight Mach numbers. Other phases of the investigation are reported in reference 1.

The performance data presented herein were obtained at four fixed settings of the variable-area exhaust nozzle and with the afterburner

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and electronic control inoperative. Data were obtained at altitudes from 5000 to 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers from 0.28 to 1.06. The results are given in tables and also in graphical form to show the trends of engine performance associated with changes of altitude, flight Mach number, and exhaust-nozzle area.

2470

APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE

Engine

The XJ34-WE-32 engine, with afterburner inoperative, has a static sea-level thrust rating of 3370 pounds at an engine speed of 12,500 rpm and an average turbine-inlet temperature of 1525° F. At this operating condition, the air flow is approximately 58 pounds per second. The engine has an 11-stage axial-flow compressor, a double annular combustor, a two-stage turbine, and an integral afterburner. The over-all length of the engine is 185 inches and the maximum diameter is 27 inches at the afterburner. The total weight of the engine and accessories is 1558 pounds. The engine is equipped with an electronic control which provides thrust regulation throughout the unaugmented and afterburning regions by means of a single thrust-selector lever. A mixer-vane assembly was installed at the compressor discharge because of a temperature-inversion problem at the turbine.

Installation

The engine and afterburner were mounted on a wing section that spanned the 20-foot-diameter test section of the altitude wind tunnel (fig. 1). Dry refrigerated air was supplied to the engine from the tunnel make-up air system through a duct connected to the engine inlet. Throttle valves were installed in the duct to permit regulation of the pressure at the inlet of the engine. Engine thrust and drag measurements by the tunnel balance scales were made possible by the frictionless slip joint located in the duct upstream of the engine.

Instrumentation for measuring pressures and temperatures was installed at various stations in the engine (fig. 2).

Procedure

Pertinent engine-performance data were obtained over the range of flight conditions listed in the following table:

2470

Altitude (ft)	Flight Mach number			
	0.28	0.53	0.79	1.06
5,000	x			
10,000		x		
25,000	x	x	x	x
40,000		x	x	x
47,000	x			
55,000	x	x		

At most of the flight conditions listed, data were obtained over a wide range of engine speeds at the full open, full closed, and at two intermediate exhaust-nozzle areas corresponding to projected nozzle areas of 153, 164, 192, and 274 square inches. Data were not obtained, however, when the combination of nozzle area and engine operating conditions was such that excessive turbine temperatures resulted.

In order to set up these various flight conditions, the air flow through the make-up air duct was throttled from approximately sea-level pressure to the total pressure that corresponded to the desired flight Mach number at a given altitude. The tunnel, into which the engine exhausted, was set at the desired altitude ambient pressure. In the calculation of flight Mach number, complete ram-pressure recovery was assumed. The temperature of the inlet air approximated NACA standard values except that the minimum temperature obtained was 440° R. The fuel used was MIL-F-5572, grade 80 (ANF-48b), clear gasoline, having a lower heating value of 19,000 Btu per pound and a hydrogen-carbon ratio of 0.186.

The methods of calculation and the symbols used herein are given in the appendix.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Values of the variables which are descriptive of engine performance are tabulated in table I along with the engine-operating and simulated-flight conditions.

During the investigation, the engine was sometimes operated at compressor pressure ratios that caused the compressor to operate in a mild-stall condition. Because of this phenomenon, the engine performance variables are affected and apparent discontinuities appear in the data. In general, this stall operation occurred in the engine-speed range from 10,000 to 12,500 rpm at altitudes from 25,000 to 55,000 feet.

and, of course, was most prevalent with the smaller exhaust-nozzle areas. The specific conditions at which stall influenced the performance are given in the following table:

Altitude (ft)	Flight Mach number	Engine-speed range (rpm)	Exhaust-nozzle projected area (sq in.)
25,000	0.28	10,000 - 11,000	153
25,000	.53	11,500 - 11,750	153
40,000	.53	10,000 - 12,500	153
40,000	.79	10,500 - 11,500	153
40,000	1.06	11,400 - 11,500	153
47,000	.53	Below 11,000	164
55,000	.53	All points taken	192
55,000	.79	Below 11,500	192

270

The use of an electronic control which schedules open exhaust nozzle until rated engine speed is attained would permit the engine to skirt all stall regions encountered during the investigation.

Generalized Performance

Engine-performance data have been generalized to NACA standard sea-level conditions by use of the conventional factors δ_T and θ_T , which are defined in the appendix. Generalized performance variables for all flight conditions investigated are given in table I. The effectiveness of the correction factors in correlating data obtained at various flight conditions to a single curve is shown in figures 3 to 9. Changes in component efficiencies such as those associated with variations in Reynolds number which accompany changes in altitude or flight speed will, of course, lessen the possibility of defining generalized performance by a single curve.

Effect of altitude. - The corrected performance data, obtained at a flight Mach number of 0.528 and at altitudes from 10,000 to 55,000 feet, are presented in figures 3 to 8 to show the effect of altitude on the corrected engine performance variables when the variable-area exhaust nozzle is in each of four fixed positions. The corrected values of jet thrust (fig. 3) and net thrust (fig. 4) reduce to a single curve for altitudes from 10,000 to 40,000 feet for all exhaust-nozzle sizes. A further increase in altitude resulted in higher values of the corrected thrusts. This increase in thrust is traceable to the reduction in compressor efficiency with altitude which requires a higher turbine-inlet temperature to sustain a given corrected engine speed. Inasmuch as compressor pressure ratio is a function of the turbine-inlet temperature, the thrust is increased notwithstanding the slight decrease in air flow shown in figure 5. Corrected values of air flow reduced to a single curve for all altitudes up to 40,000 feet for the variable-area exhaust nozzle in the wide-open position. For the two intermediate

positions of the nozzle, the air flow reduced to a single curve only for altitudes up to 25,000 feet. Any further increase in altitude reduced the air flow throughout the engine-speed range. For the smallest exhaust-nozzle area, however, the generalized air flow reduced to a single curve, within the range of data scatter, for altitudes from 10,000 to 40,000 feet, the highest altitude investigated. The aforementioned reductions in air flow with increasing altitude are probably due to changes in the internal-flow conditions caused by lower Reynolds numbers at the higher altitudes.

2470

Because of large changes in combustion efficiency with altitude, the parameters that are dependent upon fuel flow did not reduce to a single curve for any engine speed or altitude at which data were taken. Corrected fuel flow (fig. 6) and corrected specific fuel consumption (fig. 7) increased with altitude throughout the range of corrected engine speeds. These trends are the result of lower engine combustion efficiencies caused by low pressures in the combustor at higher altitudes.

Corrected exhaust-gas total temperature (fig. 8) also increased with altitude throughout the corrected engine-speed range. This trend is due to reductions in compressor and turbine efficiencies with altitude that require higher temperatures to maintain a given corrected engine speed.

Effect of flight Mach number. - With the exception of corrected air flow, a single-curve correlation of generalized performance variables obtained over a range of flight Mach numbers is precluded by variations in engine pressure ratio, combustion efficiency, and Reynolds number effects on component efficiencies. The effect of flight Mach number on the variation of corrected air flow with corrected engine speed is presented in figure 9 for an altitude of 25,000 feet. Data showing the effect of flight Mach number on other performance variables are included in table I. Corrected air flow reduced to a single curve at the higher engine speeds and diverged slightly at the lower engine speeds for the three largest exhaust-nozzle areas. The greater separation of the corrected air-flow curves for the small nozzle area probably is the result of localized regions of stall within the compressor that result from the proximity of the engine operating lines to the compressor stall line. This trend of reduced air flow during stall is evidenced by the two data points obtained in the stall region.

From the data of figures 3 to 8, performance within the range of the investigation can be determined for operation at a flight Mach number of 0.528. In order to permit calculation of engine performance at other flight Mach numbers, engine performance is presented in terms of pumping characteristics, which are discussed in the following section.

Pumping Characteristics

Engine performance is presented in figures 10 to 12 in terms of engine total-pressure ratio, engine total-temperature ratio, corrected air flow, corrected fuel flow, and Reynolds number index for corrected engine speeds of 12,500 and 11,500 rpm. (The relation between Reynolds number index, altitude, and flight Mach number is shown in fig. 13.) From the data presented, complete engine performance may be computed at any flight condition within the range of Reynolds number indices covered by these data provided that losses in the tail pipe and the exhaust nozzle are known.

The data presented in figure 10 indicate that the critical Reynolds number index was about 0.60 at the temperature ratios and the corrected engine speeds investigated. As the Reynolds number index was reduced below the critical, the engine pressure ratio decreased rapidly. This reduction in engine pressure ratio is associated with the reduction in component efficiencies at low Reynolds numbers. This same trend is evident for corrected air flow (fig. 11). The reduction in air flow, however, is probably due to a reduction in effective-flow area caused by an increasing boundary-layer thickness or flow separation in the compressor passages. Air flow for different temperature ratios reduced to a single curve at a constant corrected engine speed of 12,500 rpm because of choking in the first stage of the compressor. However, the air flows for different temperature ratios at a constant corrected engine speed of 11,500 rpm, where the compressor is not choked, do not reduce to a single curve.

As a matter of convenience, the corrected fuel flow is presented as a function of Reynolds number index in figure 12. Although Reynolds number index is not intended to be a basis for generalizing combustion data, the correlation obtained is adequate for presentation of the fuel-flow results. The rapid increase in fuel flow at the low Reynolds number indices is obviously a result of low combustion efficiency which is associated with high altitude flight conditions. From these curves, air flow, fuel flow, and total pressure can be determined at the turbine outlet for any flight condition within the range of Reynolds number indices covered. With these values and an average over-all tail-pipe pressure loss, of 0.065 of the turbine-outlet total pressure as determined in this investigation, jet thrust can be calculated by using equation (7) in the appendix. The over-all engine performance for other tail-pipe or inlet-duct configurations may also be readily obtained if the pressure-loss characteristics of these configurations are known. This method may be extended to the lower engine-speed range by construction of similar plots from the data in table I.

Effect of Method of Engine Operation on Performance

The engine performance variables in ungeneralized form are presented in figures 14 to 17. These data have been adjusted to compensate for experimental deviation from standard NACA inlet temperature and pressure conditions by the use of the factors δ_{adj} and θ_{adj} defined in the appendix.

The variation of net thrust and specific fuel consumption with turbine-outlet temperature for altitudes of 10,000 and 25,000 feet at a Mach number of 0.528, shown in figure 14, demonstrates conditions of engine speed and turbine-outlet temperature for maximum thrust and minimum specific fuel consumption. The value and location of the maximum engine speed for each operating line is indicated. Maximum thrust occurs at maximum engine speed and limiting turbine-outlet temperature for any given nozzle size. At this maximum thrust condition, the specific fuel consumption was slightly higher than the minimum value obtainable. It should be noted that with the smallest exhaust-nozzle size, rated engine speed cannot be reached at either altitude because of turbine temperature limitations. Rated engine speed is reached before the turbine temperature limit when the three larger nozzle sizes are used. Also it should be noted that, whereas the slope of the thrust curve is always positive, thus indicating larger thrusts for higher temperatures, the specific fuel consumption curve reaches a minimum value before the limiting temperature is reached. Therefore, there exists for each flight condition a different engine speed and exhaust-nozzle area at which minimum specific fuel consumption (at reduced thrust) may be obtained. These points are discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs.

The variation of net thrust with altitude at a constant flight Mach number of 0.528 is shown in figure 15(a). The data show performance results at rated engine speed with thrust variations obtained by changes in exhaust-nozzle area. The circular symbols represent maximum thrust points at rated engine speed and maximum turbine temperature limit. These data were taken from cross-plots of data similar to that shown in figure 14. The other symbols represent points at 90, 80, and 70 percent of the maximum thrusts; these thrusts and the accompanying specific fuel consumptions, presented in figure 15(b), were interpolated at rated speed and larger exhaust-nozzle areas. The specific fuel consumption did not change significantly with the thrust level.

Another way of modulating thrust is by keeping a constant exhaust-nozzle size and changing engine speed. Figure 15(c) shows the engine speeds required to produce 90, 80, and 70 percent of maximum thrust with a fixed exhaust-nozzle area of 164 square inches. Figure 15(d) shows the variation with altitude of specific fuel consumption for

constant exhaust-nozzle area operation at these engine speeds. Again, as thrust is reduced to as little as 70 percent of maximum thrust by lowering engine speed, the specific fuel consumption remains practically constant for the given altitudes. Comparing this mode of operation with the method of constant engine speed and varying nozzle area fail to disclose any significant difference in specific fuel consumption within this thrust range.

The effect of flight Mach number at 25,000 feet, with the same variables presented in figure 15, is presented in figure 16. Again, for the various flight Mach numbers shown, there is little difference in performance for the two methods of thrust modulation at any flight Mach number.

2470

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Complete engine-performance data were obtained for operation over a wide range of engine speeds and with four fixed exhaust-nozzle areas at simulated altitudes as high as 55,000 feet and flight Mach numbers as high as 1.06. Results obtained at a flight Mach number of 0.528 for altitudes from 10,000 to 55,000 feet were generalized by the use of the correction factors δ_T and θ_T . Jet thrust, net thrust, and air flow in general reduced to a single curve as a function of corrected engine speed for a given flight Mach number and altitudes up to about 40,000 feet; however, parameters involving fuel flow failed to reduce to a single curve. For operation over a range of flight Mach numbers from 0.284 to 1.055 at a constant altitude of 25,000 feet, only corrected air-flow values tended to reduce to a single curve. Engine performance at speeds of 11,500 and 12,500 rpm may readily be calculated, however, for a range of either flight Mach numbers or altitudes by the use of engine pumping curves presented herein. All the data obtained are also given in tabular form thereby permitting the construction of pumping-characteristic curves for a wide range of engine speeds.

Two methods of thrust modulation, (a) varying engine speed at constant exhaust-nozzle area and (b) varying exhaust-nozzle area at constant (rated) engine speed, were compared. For thrust loads from maximum to 70 percent of maximum at a given flight condition, the specific fuel consumption was essentially independent of the mode of operation over the entire range of flight conditions simulated.

APPENDIX - CALCULATIONS

Symbols

2470

The following symbols are used in the calculations and on the figures:

- A cross-sectional area, sq ft
B thrust-scale reading, lb
 C_V velocity coefficient, ratio of scale jet thrust to rake jet thrust
D external drag of installation, lb
 D_r drag of exhaust-nozzle survey rake, lb
 F_j jet thrust, lb
 F_n net thrust, lb
g acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec²
M Mach number
N engine speed, rpm
P total pressure, lb/sq ft absolute
p static pressure, lb/sq ft absolute
R gas constant, 53.4 ft-lb/(lb)(°R)
T total temperature, °R
t static temperature, °R
V velocity, ft/sec
 w_a air flow, lb/sec
 w_f fuel flow, lb/hr
 w_g gas flow, lb/sec
r ratio of specific heat for gases

- δ_T ratio of compressor-inlet absolute total pressure to absolute static pressure of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level
- δ_{adj} ratio of compressor-inlet absolute total pressure to total pressure of NACA standard atmosphere at altitude flight condition
- θ_T ratio of compressor-inlet absolute total temperature to absolute static temperature of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level
- θ_{adj} ratio of compressor-inlet absolute total temperature to total temperature of NACA standard atmosphere at altitude flight condition
- ϕ ratio of kinematic viscosity of air at compressor inlet to viscosity of NACA standard atmosphere at sea level

2470

Subscripts:

- a air
- f fuel
- i indicated
- s scale
- 0 free-stream conditions
- 1 inlet duct at frictionless slip joint
- 2 compressor-inlet annulus
- 5 turbine outlet
- 7 exhaust-nozzle inlet
- 8 exhaust nozzle, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. forward of fixed portion of exhaust nozzle

Methods of Calculation

Flight Mach number. - The flight Mach number, assuming complete ram-pressure recovery, was calculated from the expression

2470

$$M_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma_1 - 1} \left[\left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{\gamma_1 - 1}{\gamma_1}} - 1 \right]} \quad (1)$$

Airspeed. - The following equation was used to calculate the equivalent airspeed

$$v_0 = M_0 \sqrt{\gamma g R T_1 \left(\frac{P_0}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}} \quad (2)$$

Temperature. - Static temperatures were determined from indicated temperatures with the following relation

$$t = \frac{T_1}{1 + 0.85 \left[\left(\frac{P}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}} - 1 \right]} \quad (3)$$

where 0.85 is the impact recovery factor for the type of thermocouple used. Total temperature was calculated from the adiabatic relation between temperatures and pressures.

Air flow. - Air flow was determined from pressure and temperature measurements in the engine-inlet air duct by use of the equation

$$w_{a,1} = p_1 A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2 \gamma_1 g}{(\gamma_1 - 1) R t_1} \left[\left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{\gamma_1 - 1}{\gamma_1}} - 1 \right]} \quad (4)$$

Gas flow. - The total weight flow through the engine was calculated as follows:

$$w_{g,5} = w_{a,1} + \frac{w_f}{3600} \quad (5)$$

Jet thrust. - The jet thrust of the installation was determined from the balance-scale measurements by using the following equation:

$$F_{j,s} = B + D + D_F + \frac{W_{a,1} V_1}{g} + A_1 (p_1 - p_0) \quad (6)$$

The last two terms of this expression represent the momentum and pressure forces on the installation at the slip joint in the inlet-air duct. The external drag of the installation was determined with the engine inoperative. Drag of the water-cooled exhaust-nozzle survey rake was measured by an air-balance piston mechanism.

Scale net thrust was obtained by subtracting the equivalent free-stream momentum of the inlet air from the scale jet thrust:

$$F_{n,s} = F_{j,s} - \frac{W_{a,1} V_0}{g}$$

Jet thrust. - If it is assumed that there is complete expansion and that there are no losses in the exhaust system,

$$F_j = \frac{W_a \left(1 + \frac{W_f}{W_a} \right)}{g} \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma_5 g R T_5}{(\gamma_5 - 1)} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_0}{p_5} \right)^{\frac{\gamma_5 - 1}{\gamma_5}} \right]} \quad (7)$$

REFERENCES

1. Sobolewski, A. E., and Farley, J. M.: Steady-State Engine Windmilling and Engine Speed Decay Characteristics of an Axial-Flow Turbojet Engine. NACA RM E51I06, 1951.

NACA RM E51L12

13

2470

TABLE I. - PERFORMANCE AT VARIOUS ENGINE-OPERATING AND



Run	Altitude (ft)	Raw pressure ratio $\frac{P_1}{P_0}$	Flight Mach number M_0	Tunnel static pressure P_0 (sq ft abs.)	Reynolds number $\frac{R}{\nu T}$	Engine speed N (rpm)	Equiva- lent ambient air temper- ature T_1 (°R)	Engine inlet indicated temper- ature T_1 (°R)	Jet thrust, (lb) Altitude corrected F_J in $\frac{F_J}{F_T}$	Net thrust, (lb) Altitude corrected F_N in $\frac{F_N}{F_T}$	Air flow, (lb/sec) Altitude corrected W_a in $\frac{W_a}{W_T}$	
(d) Exhaust-nozzle area, 274 square inches.												
1	5,000	1.050	0.278	1756	0.8860	12,513	463	458	1,567	1,927	1,692	54.66
2	1.051	.280	1755	1.007	12,513	468	473	1,692	1,932	1,697	54.15	
3	1.055	.278	1756	1.007	11,526	460	465	1,491	1,703	1,495	53.37	
4	1.059	.280	1753	1.000	10,537	462	467	1,150	1,258	1,225	48.14	
5	1.055	.275	1757	0.8860	9,220	463	469	724	828	725	40.10	
6	1.054	.275	1759	1.012	7,903	458	465	465	531	465	35.47	
7	1.054	.276	1757	1.005	6,256	461	467	260	320	201	29.72	
8	1.059	.303	1758	1.002	12,513	462	467	1,702	1,923	1,701	52.53	
9	10,000	1.208	0.527	1459	0.8584	12,513	481	505	1,651	1,957	1,628	59.42
10	1.204	.522	1456	12,513	486	510	1,651	1,958	1,608	50.08	49.23	
11	1.211	.531	1450	11,526	479	503	1,373	1,654	1,376	54.98	46.96	
12	1.209	.528	1447	1.002	10,537	471	505	1,018	1,254	1,024	49.01	
13	1.208	.524	1452	0.8860	9,220	471	505	528	759	530	32.05	
14	1.210	.529	1450	0.8460	7,903	485	510	393	474	395	26.35	
15	1.205	.524	1456	0.8488	6,256	484	508	205	245	8908	19.29	
16	25,000	1.513	0.793	781	0.8101	12,513	431	485	1,528	2,374	1,533	34.38
17	1.504	.787	783	0.8094	12,513	431	482	1,357	2,401	1,541	33.92	
18	1.507	.789	783	0.8127	11,523	430	481	1,130	2,026	1,114	52.81	
19	1.508	.780	781	0.8090	10,537	431	483	614	1,652	618	29.37	
20	1.508	.790	782	0.8128	9,220	429	482	475	848	847	23.47	
21	1.499	.783	784	0.8064	7,903	432	485	265	477	7804	16.81	
22	1.515	.794	786	0.8162	6,256	450	486	155	240	135	10.77	
23	1.220	.554	786	0.8356	12,513	451	484	945	2,096	941	34.08	
24	1.210	.524	780	0.8291	12,513	450	482	845	2,151	851	28.38	
25	1.218	.518	786	0.8353	11,523	450	481	850	1,847	829	1.24	
26	1.211	.528	781	0.8356	10,537	450	481	657	1,426	640	21.11	
27	1.211	.528	781	0.8508	9,220	451	483	378	847	800	27.90	
28	1.214	.532	782	0.8350	7,903	451	485	218	488	213	26.55	
29	1.204	.522	783	0.8302	6,256	451	485	129	269	1,028	20.25	
30	1.069	.303	785	0.8745	12,513	442	447	771	1,949	771	59.36	
31	1.063	.290	782	0.8675	12,513	446	451	781	1,993	784	26.42	
32	1.066	.302	786	0.8748	11,523	444	450	710	1,795	709	26.22	
33	1.065	.303	784	0.8748	10,537	444	449	554	1,402	556	23.58	
34	1.058	.288	781	0.8738	9,220	442	447	551	1,354	533	17.92	
35	1.052	.270	785	0.8726	7,903	443	448	215	551	218	12.18	
36	1.056	.273	786	0.8726	6,256	445	450	112	152	21	10.57	
37	1.056	.273	786	0.8726	5,522	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
38	1.064	.273	786	0.8726	4,513	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
39	1.063	.273	782	0.8726	3,509	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
40	1.063	.273	786	0.8726	2,505	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
41	1.056	.273	786	0.8726	1,501	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
42	2.049	1.063	589	0.8726	1,058	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
43	1.520	.798	594	0.8726	1,058	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
44	1.525	.794	596	0.8726	1,058	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
45	1.536	.806	594	0.8726	1,058	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
46	1.530	.800	594	0.8726	1,058	445	450	101	154	24	10.58	
47	1.528	.800	592	0.8726	9,220	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
48	1.528	.800	591	0.8726	8,220	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
49	1.528	.800	591	0.8726	7,903	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
50	1.528	.800	591	0.8726	6,256	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
51	1.528	.800	589	0.8726	5,252	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
52	1.205	.521	588	0.8726	4,252	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
53	1.206	.521	588	0.8726	3,252	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
54	1.208	.531	589	0.8726	2,257	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
55	1.208	.531	589	0.8726	1,252	402	452	270	457	359	18.27	
56	47,000	1.212	0.532	285	0.8756	12,513	426	448	350	2,189	348	23.23
57	1.229	.547	275	1.928	11,523	426	448	477	2,989	1,011	58.61	
58	1.226	.542	280	1.968	12,500	422	445	1033	2,850	1,025	53.18	
59	1.235	.556	277	1.895	12,500	424	447	985	1,095	268	22.56	
60	1.218	.539	284	1.884	12,000	424	446	395	2,644	413	57.55	
61	1.213	.528	282	1.884	11,523	421	443	357	2,244	1,745	10.21	
62	1.207	.544	282	1.829	10,537	429	449	259	1,612	1,125	9.00	
63	1.212	.539	285	1.869	9,958	423	445	212	1,203	885	59.44	
64	1.216	.539	280	1.869	8,500	422	445	140	889	110	10.74	
65	1.221	.547	280	1.858	8,275	425	450	76	9038	-8	1.17	
66	55,000	1.517	.789	201	0.8756	12,513	445	466	570	1,258	187	10.75
67	1.528	.796	199	1.755	12,019	398	446	586	2,705	125	58.85	
68	1.523	.793	199	1.692	11,625	404	453	325	2,123	914	5.50	
69	1.534	.806	197	1.696	11,086	404	453	303	2,123	92	5.30	
70	1.533	.806	197	1.693	10,537	404	454	194	1,745	54	8.27	
71	1.526	.800	197	1.702	9,313	401	451	160	1,128	115	7.86	
72	1.219	.539	198	1.535	12,513	433	455	273	2,417	284	1.18	
73	1.201	.519	197	1.537	12,019	425	446	208	2,571	155	1.17	
74	1.206	.524	202	1.540	11,000	434	455	225	1,966	124	1.17	
75	1.206	.524	203	1.581	10,587	429	454	171	1,471	162	1.14	
76	1.212	.545	201	1.584	9,220	426	451	129	1,100	124	1.14	
77	1.237	.565	201	1.584	9,220	426	450	75	9037	42	8.87	

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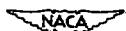


TABLE I. - PERFORMANCE AT VARIOUS ENGINE-OPERATING AND

Run	Nozzle area (sq in.)	Altitude (ft)	Rea- pres- sure ratio $\frac{P_1}{P_0}$	Flight Mach number M_0	Tunnel static pressure P_0 (lb sq ft abs.)	Reynolds number $\frac{D_T}{\mu}$	Engine speed (rps)	Equiva- lent ambien- t tem- pera- ture T_e (°R)	Engine inlet tem- pera- ture T_i (°R)	Jet thrust, (lb)			Engine net thrust, (lb)			Air flow, (lb/sec)			
										Altitude corrected F_j	Cor- rected F_j	Ad- justed $F_{j,adj}$	Altitude corrected F_n	Cor- rected F_n	Ad- justed $F_{n,adj}$	Altitude corrected M_a	Cor- rected M_a	Ad- justed $M_{a,adj}$	
(a) Miscellaneous points, exhaust-nozzle area given.																			
1	158.5	25,000	1.069	0.299	780	0.4858	10.775	447	454	1224	3325	1933	1.943	1012	2580	1018	22.17	52.92	
2	161.5	1.085	.288	787	4485	10.600	446	453	1052	1049	1.783	852	2184	850	21.77	51.66	22.10		
3	154.2	1.080	.288	785	4484	10.600	446	453	1052	1049	1.783	852	2184	850	21.77	51.66	22.10		
4	154.2	40,000	1.066	0.300	595	0.4852	10.775	446	449	1201	3381	1208	2.008	5015	853	16.08	53.85	17.04	
5	154.3	1.520	.786	396	3375	11.525	402	450	1226	4395	1224	2.118	819	2912	811	17.35	57.57	17.57	
6	154.3	1.537	.814	391	3400	11.188	401	455	1159	4080	1162	2.036	740	2692	742	16.87	55.27	17.08	
7	154.3	1.548	.806	398	3439	10.625	398	451	846	3016	856	1.707	500	1743	495	14.88	48.30	14.83	
8	167.5	1.220	.525	591	2630	11.900	428	448	840	4214	943	2.222	701	5178	711	13.89	58.34	14.81	
9	157.6	1.218	.522	393	2658	11.775	427	448	841	3942	875	2.112	651	2913	649	14.01	58.37	14.88	
10	157.6	1.218	.522	392	2659	11.725	428	448	841	3942	875	2.112	651	2913	649	14.01	58.37	14.88	
11	158.5	1.220	.525	397	2664	11.525	428	448	846	3955	811	1.886	735	3048	626	13.98	58.69	14.40	
12	158.5	1.218	.527	394	2718	10.938	425	448	735	3267	781	1.814	518	2303	515	13.10	54.18	13.84	
13	158.1	1.221	.551	394	2700	10.613	428	451	584	2635	891	1.688	400	1774	398	11.69	47.98	12.04	
14	167.6	47,000	1.228	0.520	271	0.1856	11.100	428	451	439	3219	517	1.828	349	2251	352	9.00	54.18	9.75
15	175.1	1.213	.515	268	1842	11.025	425	446	467	3076	490	1.775	328	2129	339	8.93	54.70	9.74	
16	179.2	1.222	.554	271	1888	10.475	428	450	346	2226	559	1.517	211	1370	221	7.87	47.50	8.54	
17	163.9	1.225	.525	255	1.187	9.698	426	448	250	2292	509	1.510	150	1370	150	7.98	44.90	7.94	
18	163.8	1.220	.536	268	1.655	10.200	427	450	285	2350	566	1.385	971	155	8.19	37.38	6.74		
19	178.2	45,000	1.503	0.775	195	0.1678	11.867	428	445	538	3311	528	1.479	338	2430	525	8.45	59.38	8.61
20	165.3	1.556	.908	198	1712	11.250	398	448	535	3761	521	1.874	327	2289	519	8.44	55.31	8.28	
21	176.2	1.589	.932	192	1722	10.750	395	448	447	3132	445	1.585	245	1717	244	8.02	52.33	8.08	
22	166.8	1.559	.815	195	1.729	10.375	395	446	365	2562	356	1.508	188	1322	184	7.19	46.91	7.04	
23	160.6	1.582	.928	184	1.724	9.500	398	451	285	1984	281	1.316	128	898	127	6.18	40.16	6.14	
24	197.6	1.236	.555	191	1.211	12.825	428	450	581	3293	561	1.264	201	2253	241	6.78	57.80	7.04	
25	183.3	1.230	.507	191	1.215	12.825	428	450	581	3293	561	1.264	201	2253	250	6.78	57.80	7.04	
26	183.3	1.235	.541	191	1.319	12.458	427	450	438	3078	438	1.981	120	2006	320	6.95	58.90	7.24	
27	202.8	1.232	.636	190	1.318	12.125	426	449	527	2985	329	1.645	210	1924	211	6.93	59.16	7.25	
28	183.3	1.253	.555	190	1.326	12.085	425	450	415	3753	417	1.923	295	2677	297	6.93	57.58	7.14	
29	202.8	1.242	.548	190	1.335	11.563	424	447	507	2798	309	1.584	192	1744	193	6.68	58.45	6.97	
30	183.3	1.256	.565	190	1.352	11.500	421	447	569	3308	371	1.818	245	2224	249	6.87	57.23	7.14	
31	202.8	1.257	.542	180	1.327	11.188	426	447	274	2498	275	1.491	183	1487	184	6.52	55.31	6.81	

SIMULATED-FLIGHT CONDITIONS WITH MIXER VAVES INSTALLED - Concluded



Engines total- temper- ature ratio T_s T_2	Fuel flow, (lb/hr)			Turbine- outlet pressure P_t (lb sq ft abs.)	Specific fuel consumption lb/hr $\frac{1}{A}$	Exhaust gas total temperature, ($^{\circ}$ F)			Cor- rected engine speed RPM $\frac{1}{A} \theta_{adj}$ (rpm)	Ad- justed engine speed RPM $\frac{1}{A} \theta_{adj}$ (rpm)	Run		
	Altitude W _f $ft \sqrt{B_T}$	Cor- rected W _f $\frac{1}{A} \theta_{adj} \sqrt{B_{adj}}$	Ad- justed W _f			Altitude W _f $ft \sqrt{B_T}$	Cor- rected W _f $\frac{1}{A} \theta_{adj}$	Ad- justed W _f					
(e) Miscellaneous points, exhaust-nozzle area given.													
5.488	1293	3520	1276	1613	1.278	1.365	1.253	1578	1800	1518	11,503	10,568	1
5.146	1133	3086	1110	1465	1.330	1.426	1.304	1425	1634	1374	11,353	10,406	2
5.319	1034	2829	1016	1358	1.354	1.432	1.316	1489	1614	1354	10,633	9,803	3
5.785	1244	4554	1220	1558	1.450	1.535	1.425	1707	1879	1650	12,855	11,935	4
5.618	1112	4594	1190	1520	1.450	1.535	1.425	1710	1885	1691	12,543	11,395	5
5.678	1112	4555	1104	1267	1.500	1.607	1.488	1670	1826	1654	11,560	11,075	6
3.488	883	3301	867	1056	1.786	1.894	1.782	1575	1809	1549	11,401	10,545	7
3.889	1017	4900	990	1049	1.451	1.542	1.378	1746	2018	1612	12,793	11,430	8
5.636	925	4445	885	999	1.421	1.525	1.363	1686	1868	1507	12,644	11,297	9
5.751	970	4642	932	1055	1.425	1.532	1.371	1688	1848	1558	12,693	11,262	10
5.780	860	4671	934	1021	1.426	1.532	1.370	1701	1861	1570	12,418	11,106	11
5.370	800	5825	785	921	1.426	1.532	1.465	1575	1749	1460	11,795	10,770	12
5.201	717	5815	695	1083	1.783	1.890	1.782	1722	1870	1771	12,567	10,157	13
5.285	622	4296	618	589	1.761	1.808	1.708	1428	1703	1564	11,885	10,456	14
3.134	597	4232	632	569	1.648	1.988	1.777	1404	1626	1258	11,863	10,502	15
2.821	555	3821	592	499	2.403	2.789	2.496	1875	1652	1771	11,213	10,037	16
2.907	527	3588	517	470	3.121	3.548	2.994	1308	1508	1208	10,403	8,308	17
2.976	514	3559	515	443	3.407	3.642	3.285	1348	1543	1258	9,874	8,338	18
5.387	598	4714	584	545	1.788	1.847	1.795	1495	1724	1584	12,840	11,894	19
5.198	425	579	544	555	1.717	1.817	1.720	1755	1727	1577	11,559	10,520	20
2.878	540	4084	536	481	2.203	2.387	2.200	1294	1492	1284	11,546	10,722	21
2.679	528	4000	516	454	2.809	3.027	2.803	1506	1517	1302	11,174	10,348	22
2.926	486	3627	476	400	3.767	4.059	3.744	1211	1589	1198	10,175	9,440	23
3.389	501	4593	487	4.14	2.027	2.174	2.031	1532	1757	1407	13,521	12,097	24
3.195	482	4544	455	394	2.103	2.262	2.359	1436	1680	1540	13,464	12,067	25
5.757	550	5349	528	454	1.718	1.841	1.650	1898	1948	1583	13,574	11,933	26
3.501	458	4549	455	380	2.103	2.262	2.376	1276	1564	1540	13,520	12,060	27
3.657	527	5109	510	501	1.763	1.909	1.715	1604	1845	1694	12,944	11,600	28
2.873	470	4556	455	349	2.448	2.630	2.359	1290	1491	1198	12,430	11,153	29
3.272	502	4842	487	429	2.025	2.177	1.886	1466	1698	1589	12,374	11,111	30
8.755	460	4515	459	346	2.825	3.037	2.718	1237	1430	1146	12,027	10,772	31

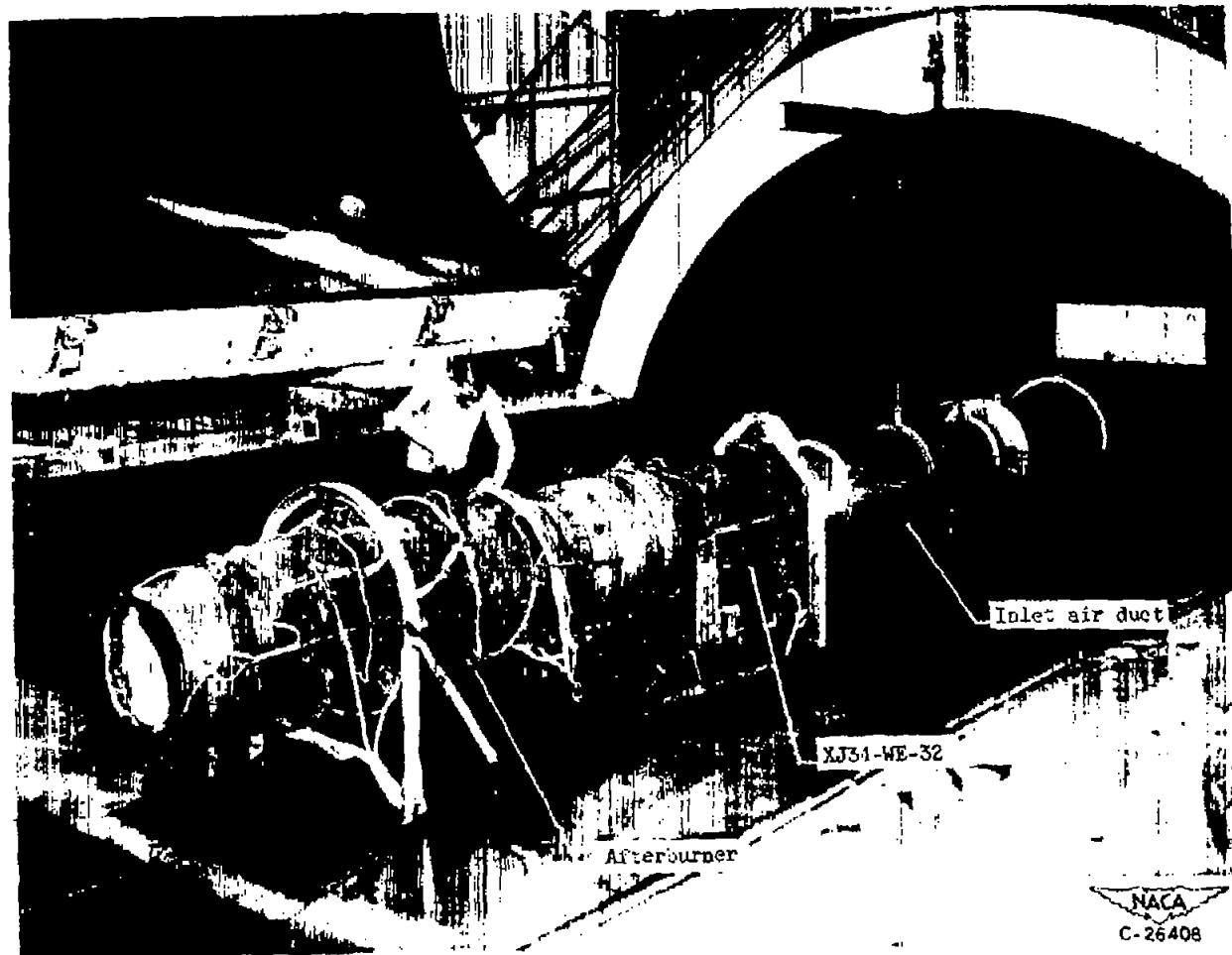


Figure 1. - Installation of XJ34-WE-32 in altitude wind tunnel.

Station	Total pressure tubes	Static pressure tubes	Thermo-couples
1	17	5	9
2	16	10	8
3	15	3	3
4	5	-	-
5	21	6	36
7	50	20	50
8	26	11	16

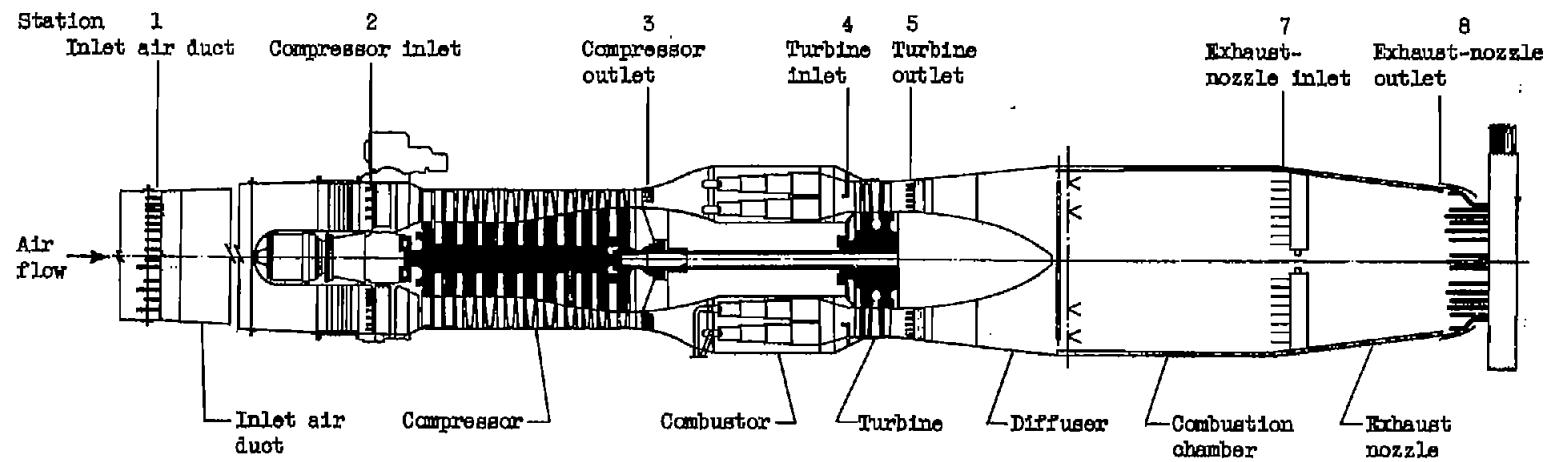


Figure 2. - Cross section of engine showing location of instrumentation.



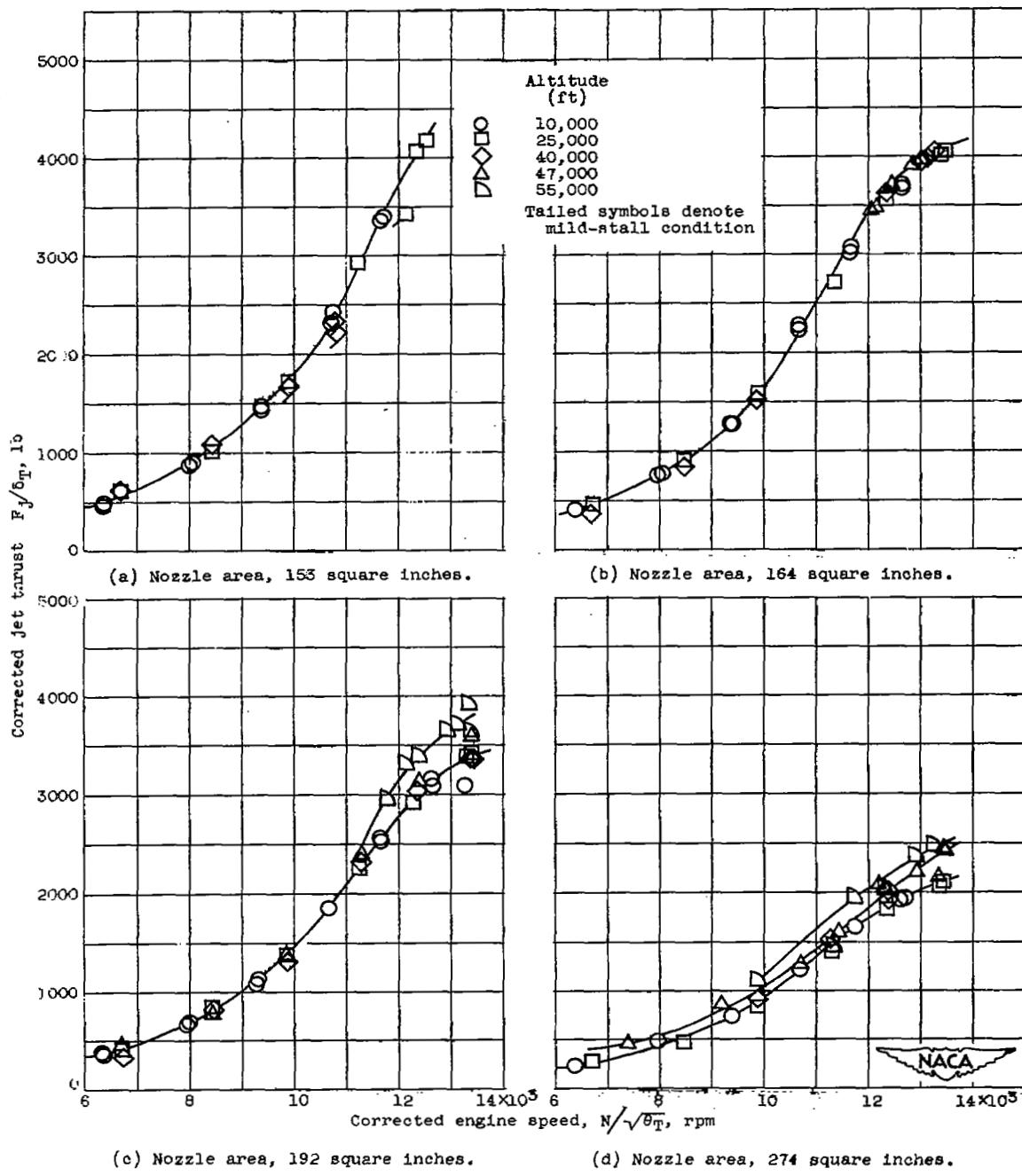


Figure 3. - Effect of altitude on variation of corrected jet thrust with corrected engine speed at flight Mach number of 0.528.

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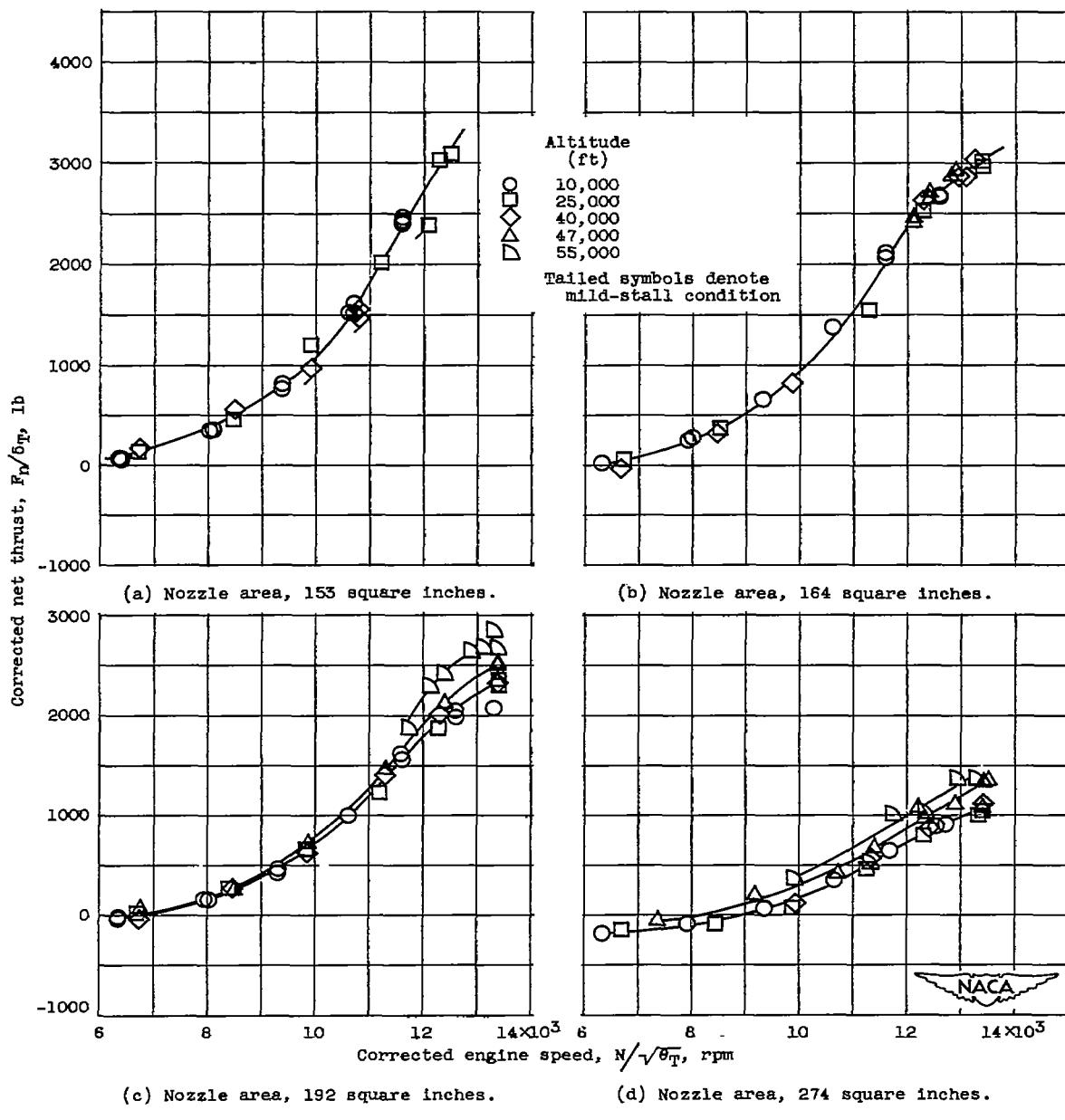


Figure 4. - Effect of altitude on variation of corrected net thrust with corrected engine speed at flight Mach number of 0.528.

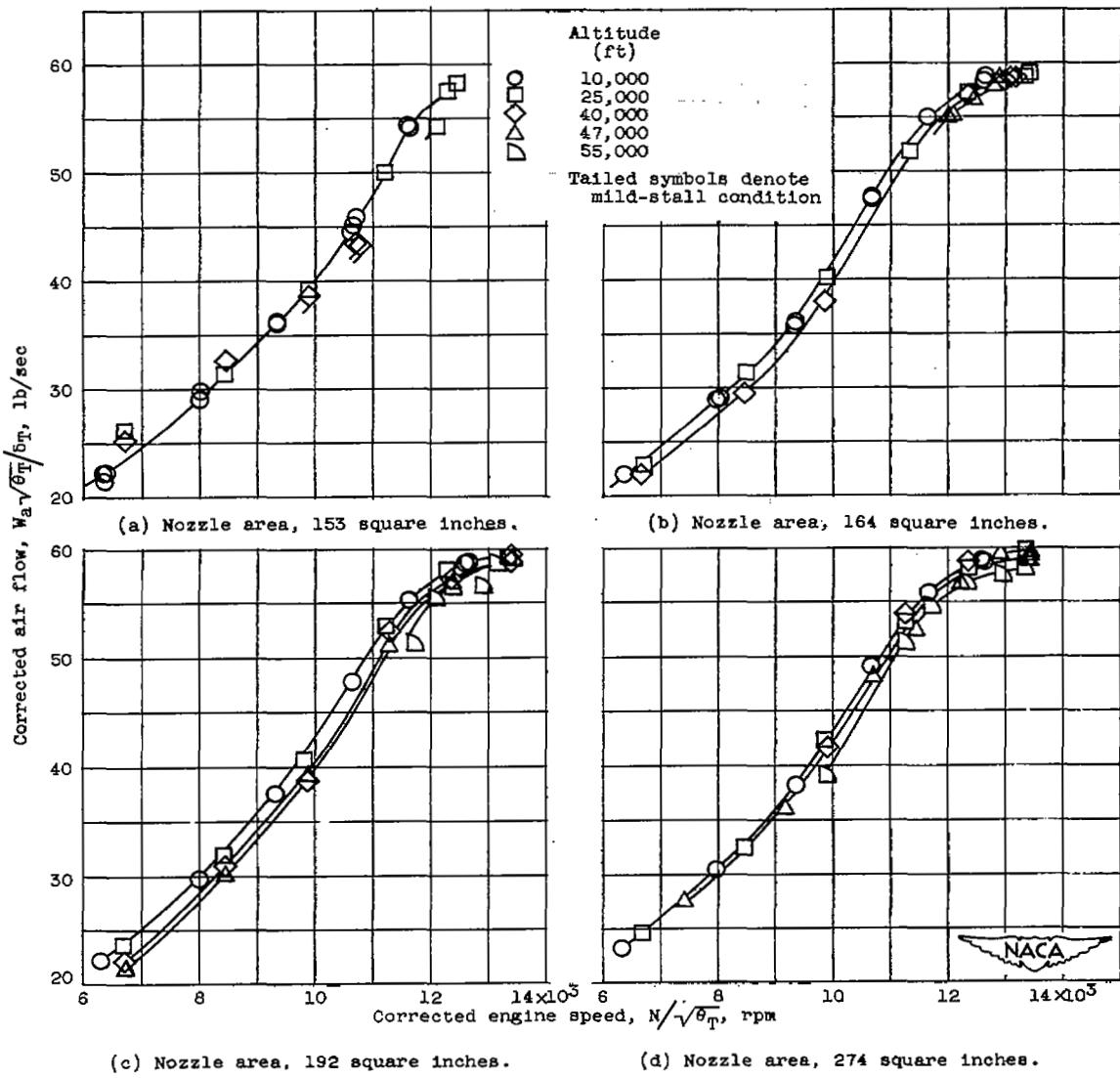


Figure 5. - Effect of altitude on variation of corrected air flow with corrected engine speed at flight Mach number of 0.528.

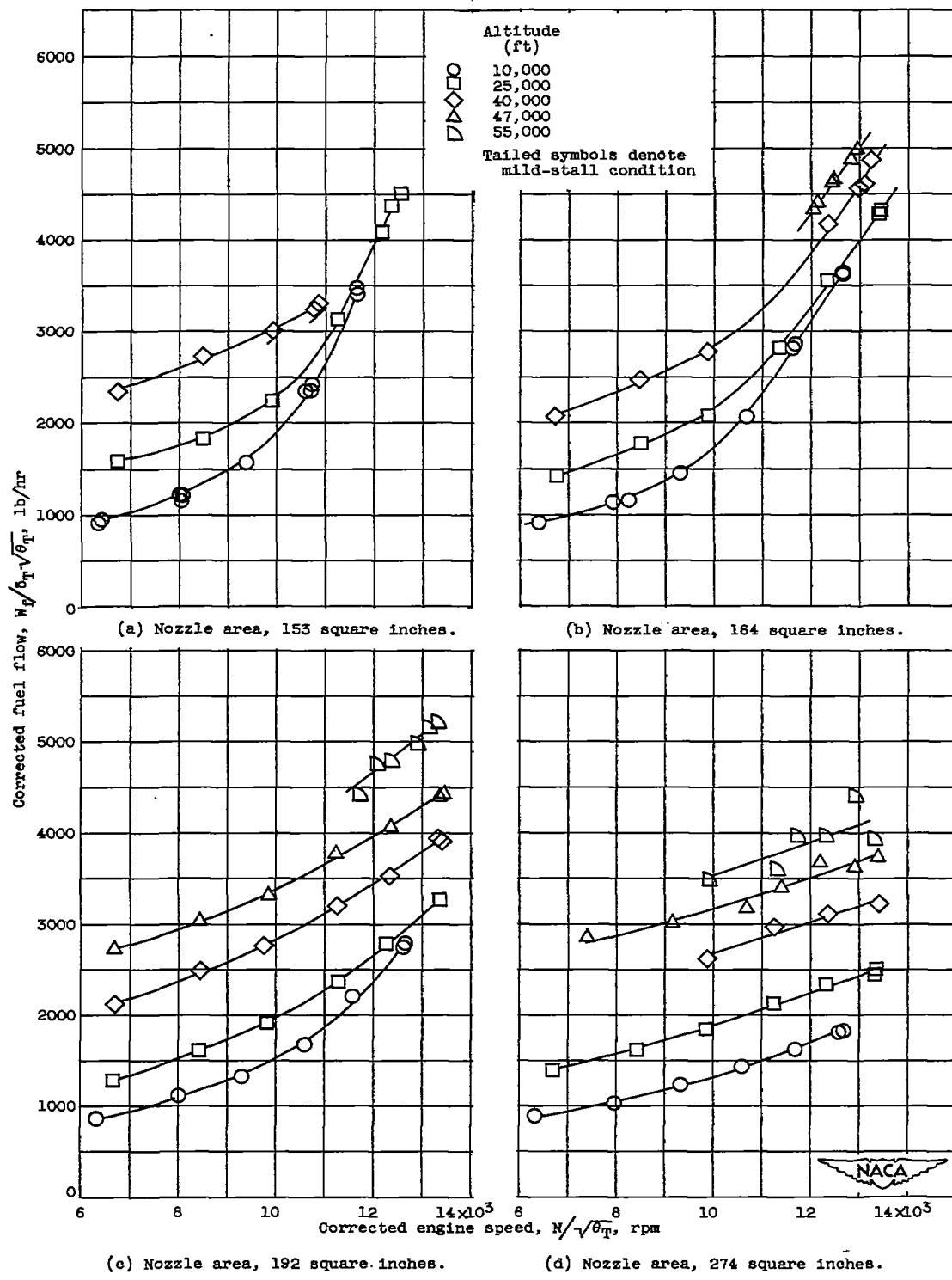


Figure 6. - Effect of altitude on variation of corrected fuel flow with corrected engine speed at flight Mach number of 0.528.

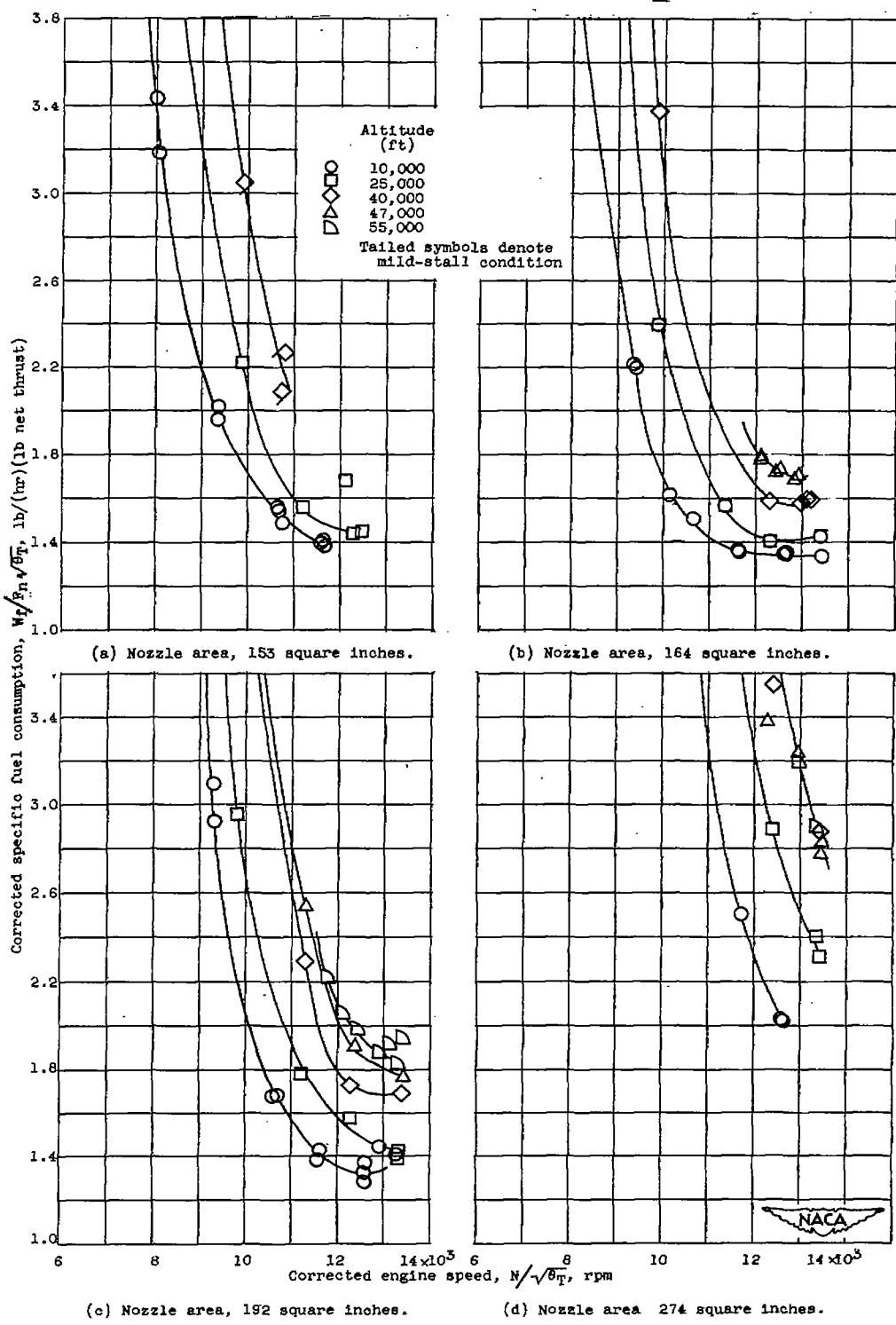


Figure 7. - Effect of altitude on variation of corrected specific fuel consumption with corrected engine speed at flight Mach number of 0.528.

2470

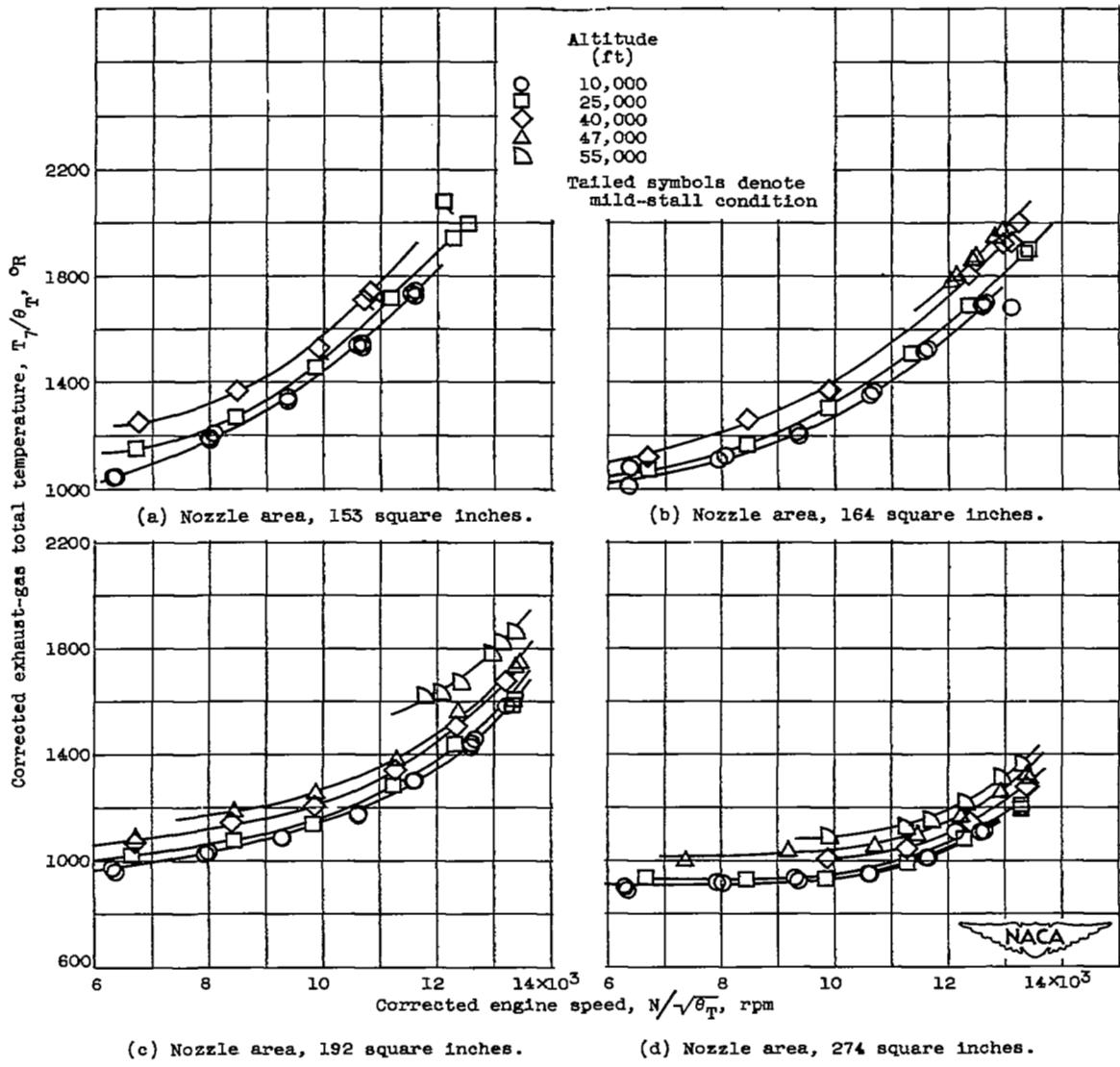


Figure 8. - Effect of altitude on variation of corrected exhaust-gas total temperature with corrected engine speed at flight Mach number of 0.528.

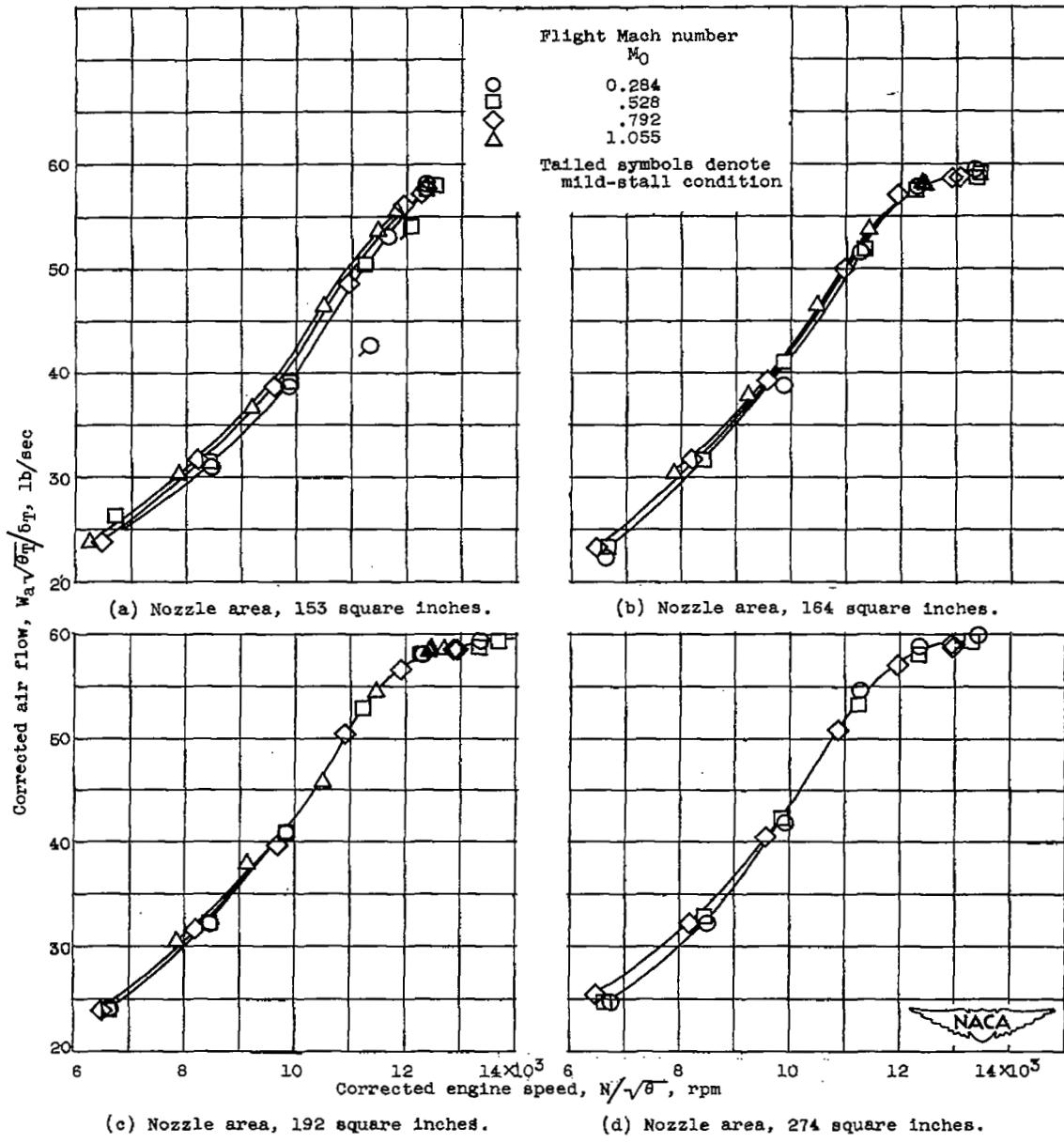


Figure 9. - Effect of flight Mach number on variation of corrected air flow with corrected engine speed at altitude of 25,000 feet.

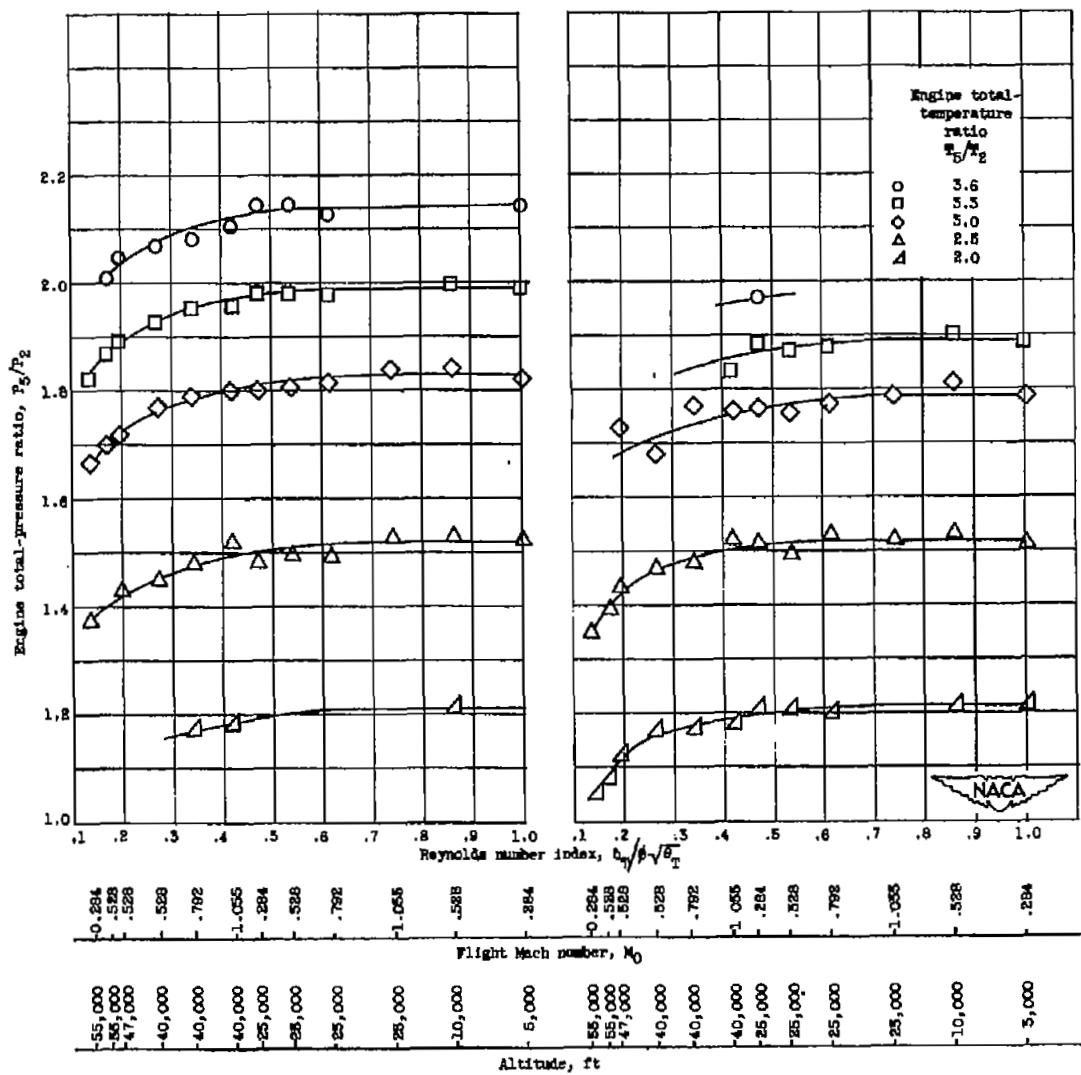


Figure 10. - Variation of engine total-pressure ratio with Reynolds number index for various engine total-temperature ratios.

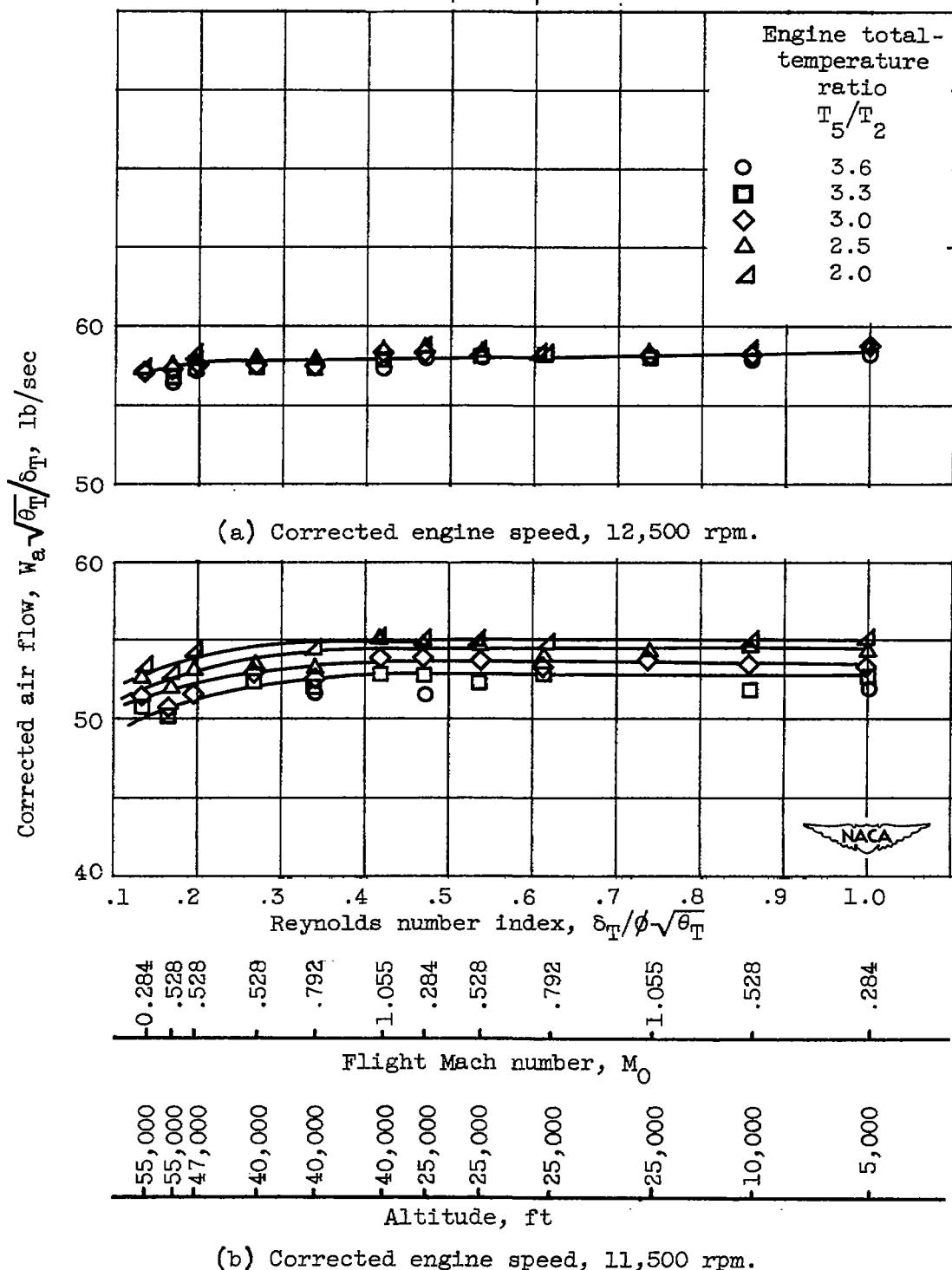
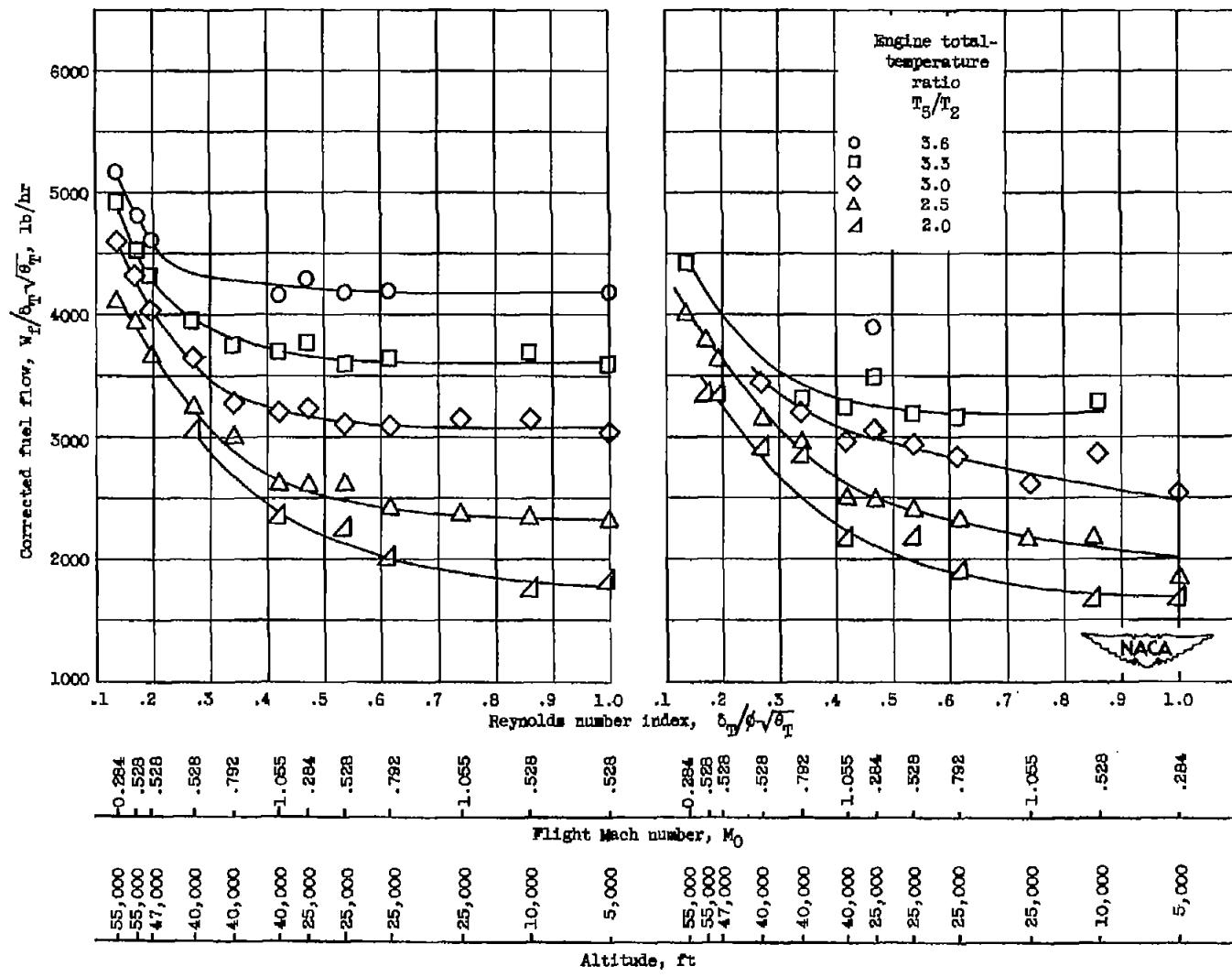


Figure 11. - Variation of corrected air flow with Reynolds number index for various engine temperature ratios.



(a) Corrected engine speed, 12,500 rpm.

(b) Corrected engine speed, 11,500 rpm.

Figure 12. - Variation of corrected fuel flow with Reynolds number index for various engine total-temperature ratios.

2470

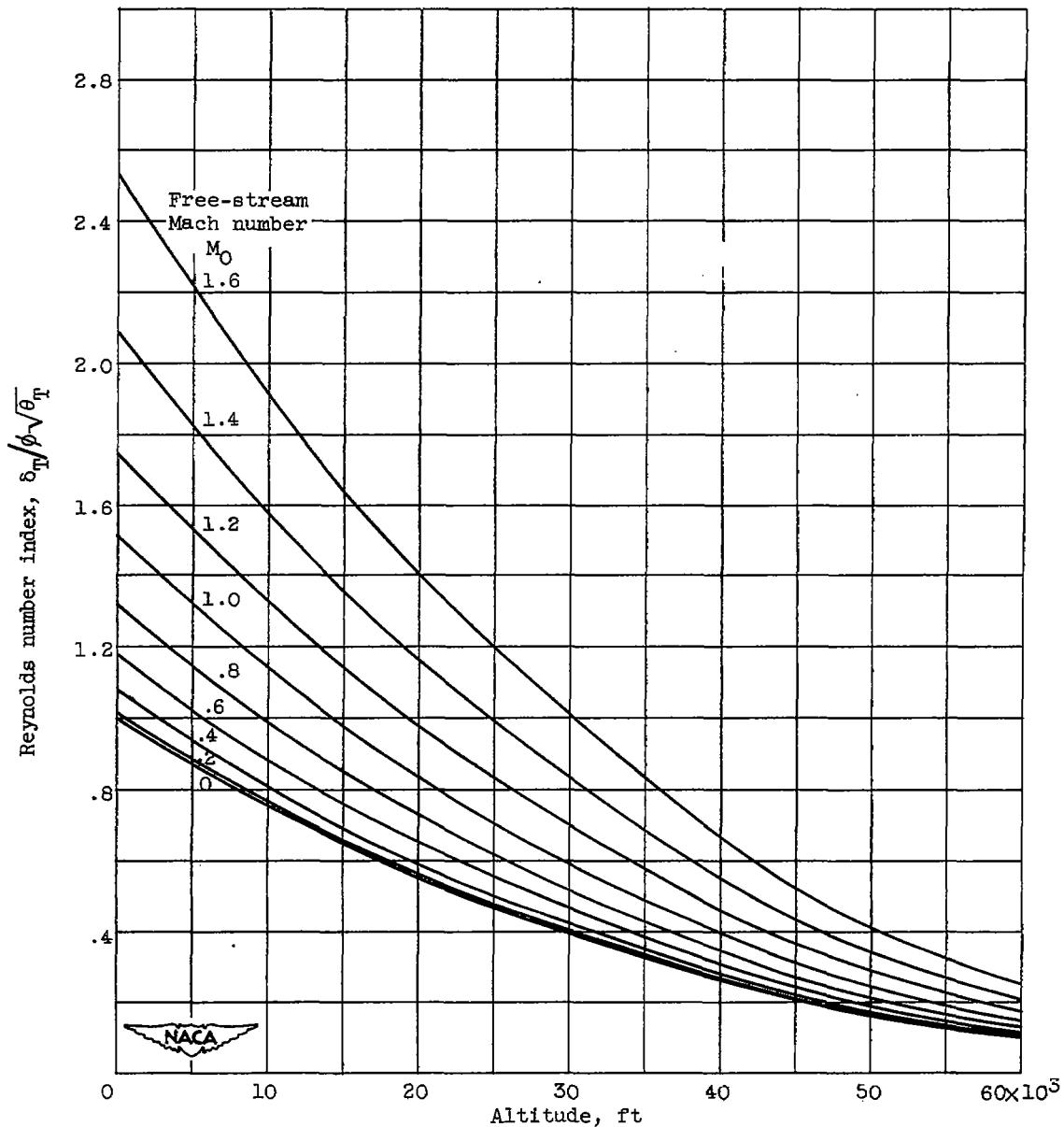


Figure 13. - Chart for evaluating Reynolds number index at altitude for flight
Mach numbers varying from 0 to 1.6.

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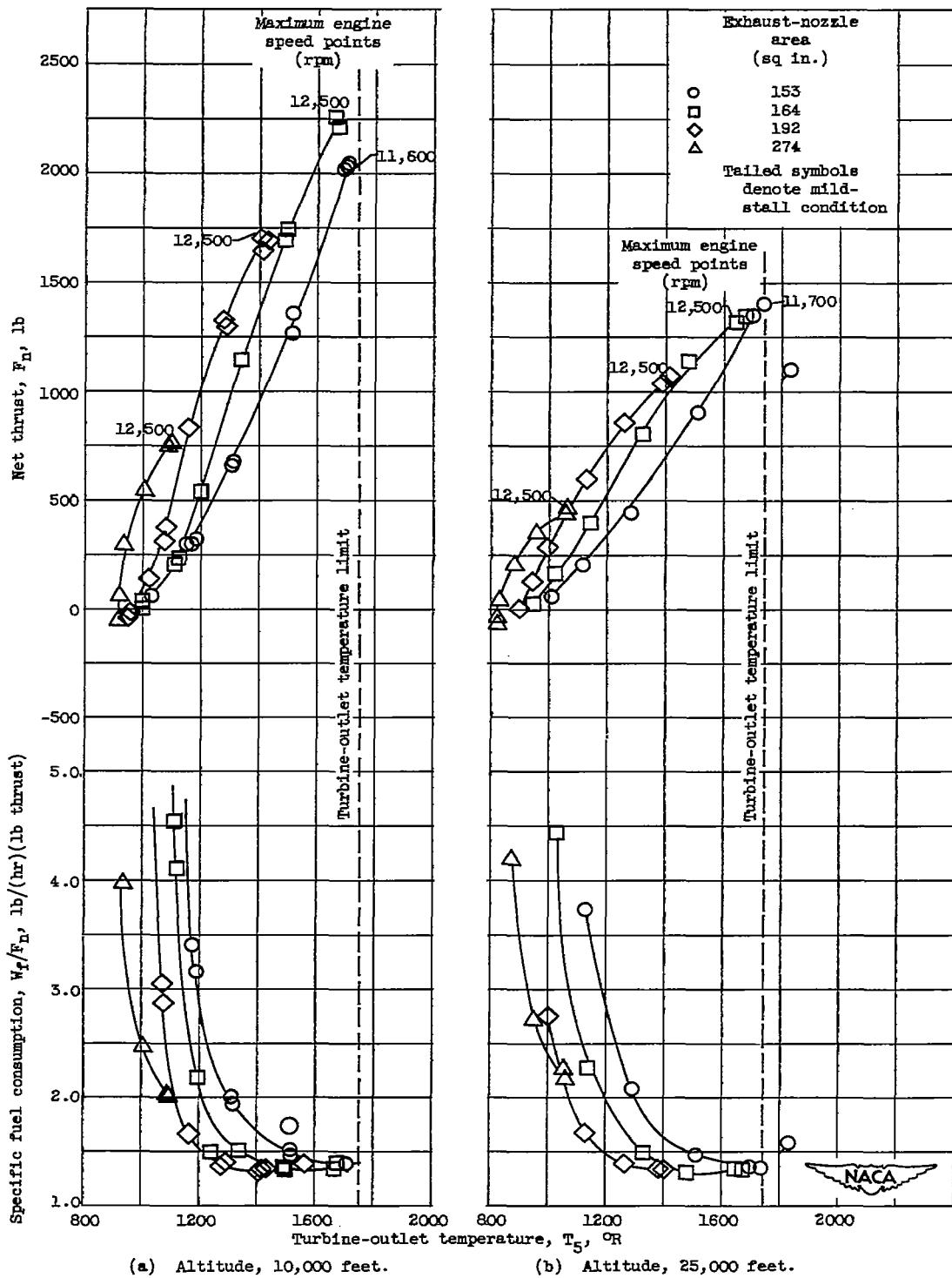
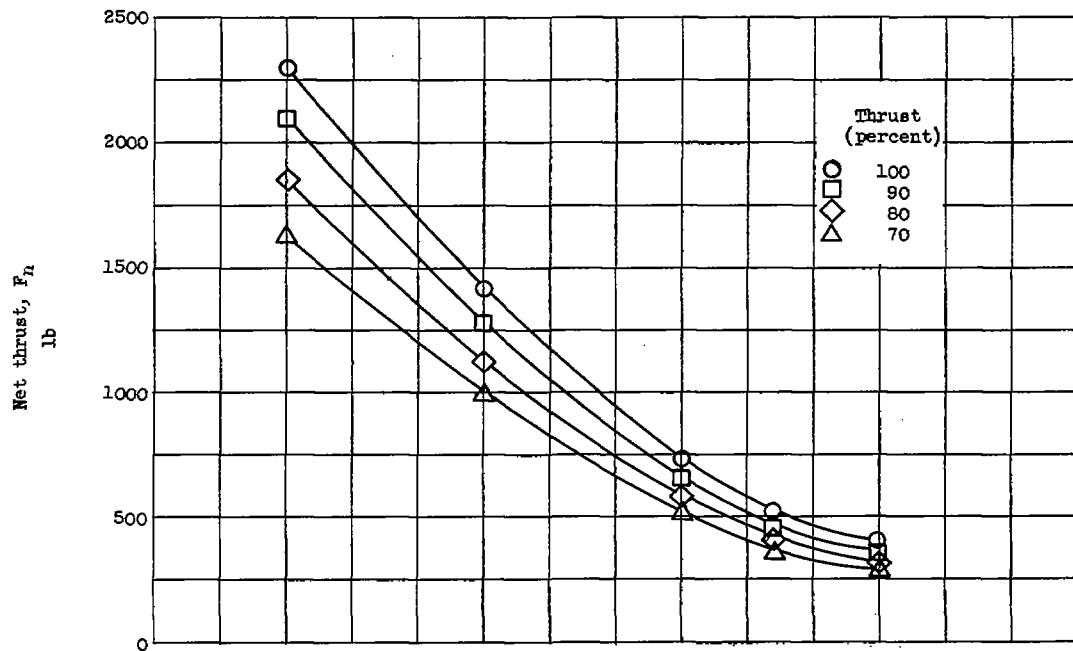
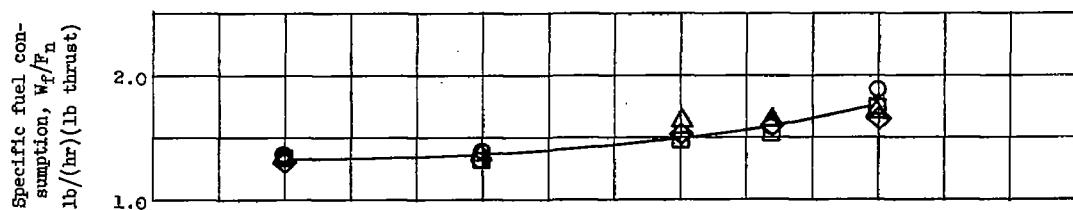


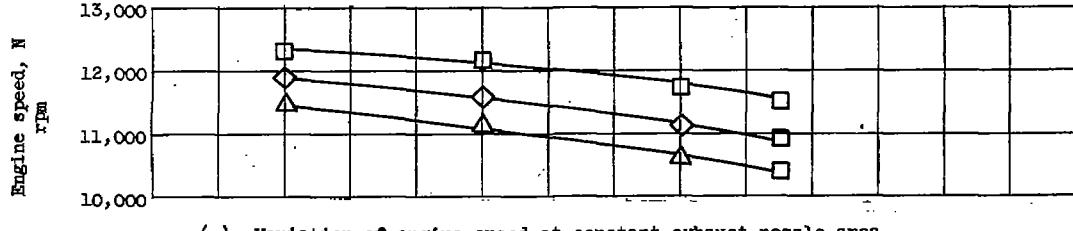
Figure 14. - Variation of specific fuel consumption and net thrust with turbine-outlet temperature for four nozzle areas at flight Mach number of 0.528.



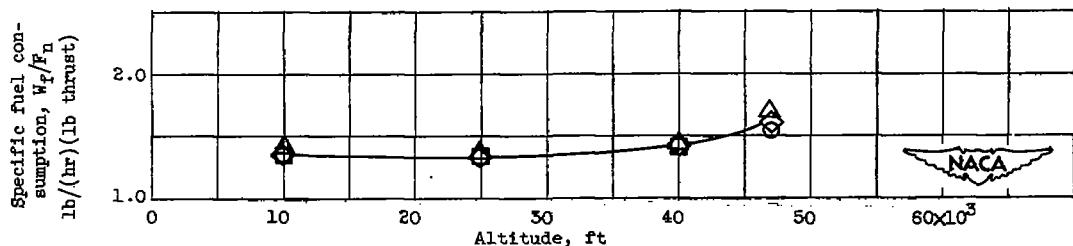
(a) Net thrust values obtained with both methods shown in (b) and (d).



(b) Specific fuel consumption obtained at rated engine speed and with varying exhaust-nozzle size.



(c) Variation of engine speed at constant exhaust-nozzle area.



(d) Variation of specific fuel consumption at constant exhaust-nozzle area.

Figure 15. - Variation of engine variables with altitude at flight Mach number of 0.528.

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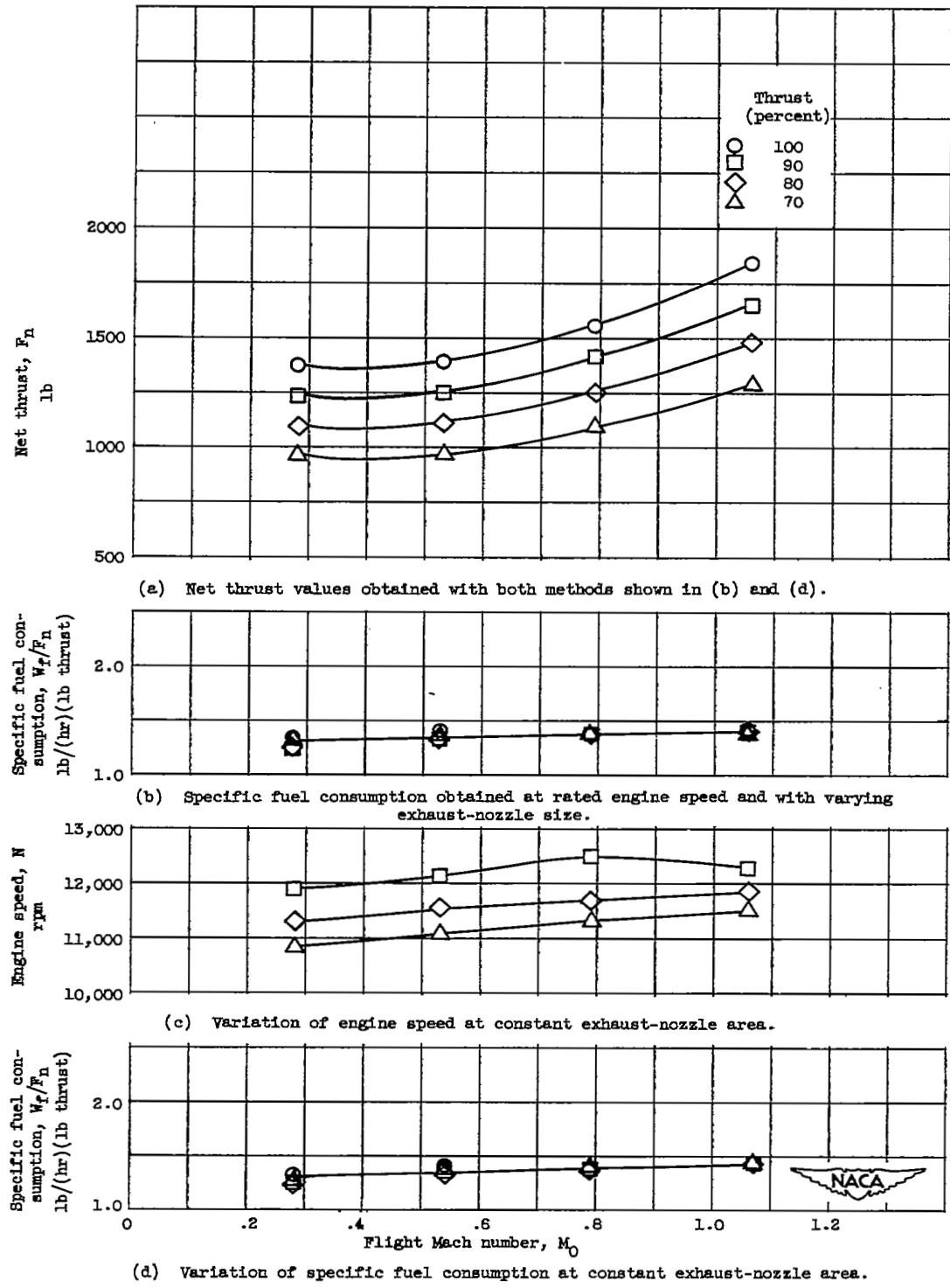


Figure 16. - Variation of engine variables with flight Mach number at altitude of 25,000 feet.

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